

49 B.C.

Jealous of Caesar's achievements in Gaul and fearful of his growing power, Pompey conspired with the Senate to ruin him. When the Senate demanded in 49 B.C. that Caesar disband his army, He crossed the Rubicon, marched on Rome while Pompey and most of the Senate fled eastward.

JAN. 19, 49 BC

CAESAR

(4)

Caesar crossed Rubicon (stream between his province & Italy) Civil War had begun. His march to Rome was a triumphal progress.

Senate fled to Capua. Caesar proceeded to Brundisium where he besieged Pompey until Pompey fled (March 49 BC) with his fleet to Greece. Caesar set out at once for Spain which Pompey's legates were holding, and pacified that province. Returning to Rome, Caesar held the dictatorship for 11 days in early Dec. 49 BC, long enough to get himself elected Consul, and then set out for Greece in pursuit of Pompey. Having collected at Brundisium a small army & fleet - so small

that Bibulus, warning with a much larger fleet
to prevent his crossing to Epirus, did not bother
to watch. Caesar shipped by. He met Pompey
at DYRRHACIUM. Was forced to fall back and
began a long retreat southward, with Pompey in
pursuit. Near PHARSALA Caesar camped at a very
strategic location. Pompey who had a far larger
Army, attacked Caesar, but was routed. He fled
to Egypt where he was killed. Caesar, having pursued
Pompey to Egypt remained there for some time,
living with CLEOPATRA, taking her part against
her brother and husband, PTOLEMY XII, and
establishing her firmly on the throne
47BC Defeated PHARNACES II (acquiring Syria & Pontus)
I came, I saw, I conquered.

MARCH 1, 49 BC

OFFICIAL DATE FOR END
OF JULIUS CAESAR'S COMMISSION
IN CISALPINE GAUL ETC.
TRANSALPINE GAUL

HE CROSSED RUBICON BEFORE
THIS DATE JAN 19, 49 BC
(~ JAN 10, 49 BC)

Actually 2-28-49 BC (~ 3/1/49 BC)

49 BC Caesar overran Italy

Defeated Pompey's army
at Pharsalus.

Pursued Pompey to Alexandria

46 BC Defeated Pompeian force
at Thapsus, Africa

49BC

Decimus Junius Brutus
commanded the fleet at
Massilia in the Civil War

(Killed Caesar)

Jan 10, 49 BC

Caesar led his one Legion
(He sent to Gaul for more) across
the RUBICON into Italy proper

Jan. 49 BC

It is certain that Caesar acted with great moderation even sending to Italy two of his legions which the Senate declared were needed for the war in the East, but which, as he had foreseen, were instead placed in Camp at CAPUA.

In Jan 49 BC the decisive step was taken. The Senate ordered Caesar

to lay down his command on pain of being
proclaimed a public enemy. The
tribunes of the people, Antony and
Quintus Cassius, who had in vain
entreated their veto, fled to him.

Cassius with a single legion crossed
the Rubicon & civil war was begun

Jan. 49 BC

Caesar crossed the Rubicon with his one legion. His other 10 legions were too far away.

In 60 days, almost without bloodshed he was master of Italy - the peninsula
Jan, Feb 49 BC

H9BC ~~744~~

Turning to Spain, in three months he dispersed the armies of Pompey's lieutenants there.